MED 101 Word List

Chapter 39

**Assay** analysis of a substance to determine constituents and relative proportion of each

**Asymptomatic** exhibits no symptoms that maybe associated with an illness

**Baseline Values** known or initial measurement against which future measurements are compared

**Biopsy** removal of a small piece of living tissue from an organ or other part of the body for microscopic examination to confirm or establish a diagnosis

**Clinical Chemistry**  analysis and study of blood, body fluids, excretions, and tissues in diagnosis and treatment of disease

**Diagnosis** diagnosis made without the aid of laboratory tests

**Condenser** in a microscope, directs a beam of light from the source to the specimen

**Control Test** test of a sample of known results used to compare with the results of a patient’s sample

**Cytology** science that deals with the formation, structure and function of cells

**Diagnosis** determination of disease or condition

**Diaphragm** a lens or other object that opens and closes to increase or decrease the amount of light on the object being illuminated.

**Differential Diagnosis** diagnosis based on comparison of symptoms of similar diseases

**DNA** deoxyribonucleic acid; important nuclear material that carries genetic codes

**Electrolyte** substances that conduct electricity whose components are important in maintaining fluid and acid based balance

**Glucose** simple sugar that is a major source of energy in the human body

**Hematology** study of blood and the blood forming tissues

**Histology** study of tissue biopsy sample for the determination of disease

**Hormone Replacement Therapy** the replacement of hormones lacking from the patient’s system

**Hospital Based Laboratories** hospital owned laboratories that perform most tests required by the hospital and local communities

**Immunohematology** study of blood group antigens and antibodies; blood banking

**Immunology** the study of the components of the immune system and theirfunctions

**Invasive** surgical techniques or procedures that requires penetration of the skin or a body opening

**Microbiology** branch of biology dealing with the study of microscopic forms of life

**Mycology** study of fungi

**Objective** magnifying lens that is closest to the object being viewed with a microscope

**Panel** a series of tests related to a particular organ or organ system of body function

**Parasitology** study of organisms that live within or on another organism and at the expense of that organism

**Patient Service Centers** satellite laboratory facilities located in convenient areas for patients where specimens can be collected or dropped off

**Peak** the opposite of “trough” this is the point at which a drug is at its highest level in the body, usually about 30 minutes after administration

**Physician’s Office Laboratory** laboratories within physicians’ offices where common office laboratory tests are performed

**Qualitative Test** analysis to identify quality or characteristics of components, such as size, shape, and maturity of cells

**Quantitative Test** analysis that can identify quantity or actual number counts such as counting the number of blood cells

**Reagent** chemical substance that detects or synthesizes other substances in a chemical reaction

**Reference Laboratories** independent, regionally located laboratories used by hospitals for complex, expensive or specialized tests

**Requisitions** request form sent with a specimen specifying tests to be performed on the specimen

**Serum** liquid portion of blood obtained after blood has been allowed to clot

**Therapeutic Drug Monitoring** periodic drug tests to determine the effectiveness of a particular drug. Drugs will have a therapeutic level that must be attained in order for the drug to be therapeutic or effective

**Toxicology** study of the toxic substances in a person’s blood and monitors any drug usage, therapeutic levels of medications prescribed, or toxicity to the drugs being used.

**Trough** the opposite of “Peak” this is the point at which the drug is at its lowest level in the body. Usually this occurs just before the next dose is administrated

**Urinalysis** examination of the physical, chemical, and microscopic properties of urine

**Virology** study of viruses